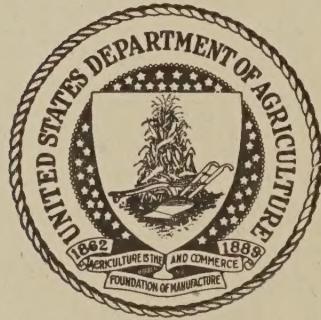


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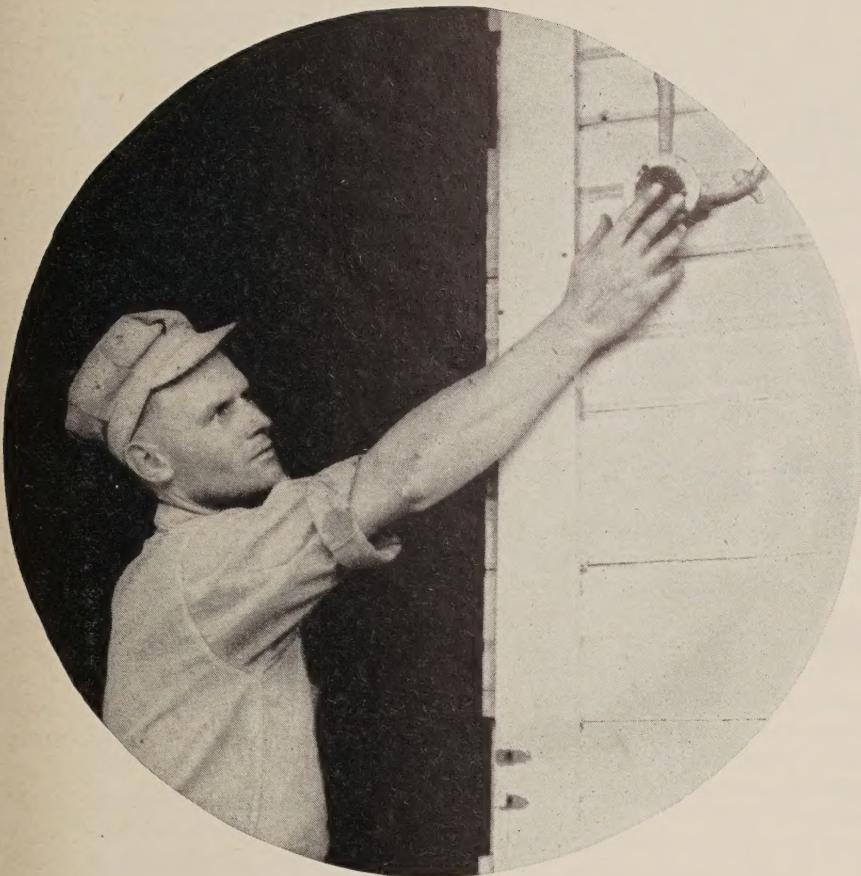
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YOUR *Electrified* FARM

"**I**F I had to give up my electricity I'd quit farming." That's what many farmers say who have learned to put low-cost kilowatts to work.

Electricity has become an important key to successful farming.

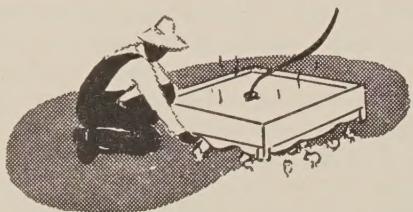
Electricity saves the farmer's time. Electricity saves the farmer's labor. It increases farm production and farm income. No matter in what type of agriculture a farmer works, records indicate he will find it profitable to put kilowatts into overalls.

Time and labor saved with electric tools mean more money to buy electrical appliances which provide comforts that make living easier and better.

For secure, good farm living, plan for full use of low-cost electric power.

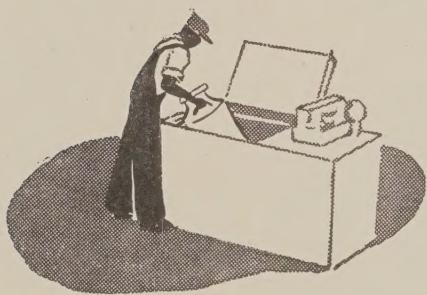
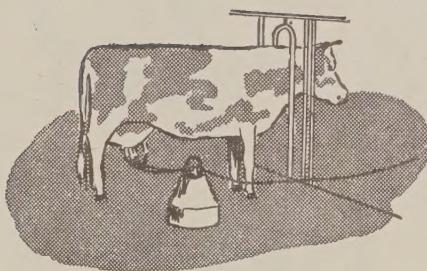
ELECTRICITY can be the backbone of many farm operations, and a helpful handy man for every type of farm. Whether you operate a dairy, poultry farm, truck farm, cattle ranch, fruit orchard, or engage in general farming, you'll find it pays to put power to work.

You can afford to farm electrically because electric tools offer the same advantages enjoyed by the industrial worker in a modern factory. They make possible time- and labor-saving techniques. They step up production, and lower production costs. And they improve quality.



Kilowatts in Overalls

Here are some ways power can help your farming:



Poultry. Electric poultry equipment—safe and efficient brooders, water warming, fans for ventilation, night lights, egg candlers, cleaners and coolers—costs little to purchase and operate.

Preservation. Kitchen refrigerators, farm freezer chests, and walk-in coolers greatly reduce perishable food spoilage and improve the quality of products, thus increasing farm income.

Livestock. Pig brooders cut pig losses 50%; stock tank heaters keep fresh water available in the coldest weather; barn hay driers enable hay to be made and the quality saved despite rain; feed grinders and mixers cut feed costs as much as 40%.

Dairy. In addition to water for milk house and barn, electric milkers slash your milking time to a third, permit you to keep larger herds with less labor. It's cheaper to operate an electric milk cooler than to buy ice, and electric cooling keeps bacteria count low, while milk receipts rise.

Water Supply. One of the hardest farm tasks is pumping and hauling water. An electric pump will deliver 500 gallons of water to your home, your dairy house, your poultry or your pig houses — wherever you want it — for about five cents. Texas A. and M. College tests show that automatic drinking cups which permit cows to consume all the water they want step up milk production by 8 to 15%.

Gardens. They can be made to yield more and better quality produce than was hitherto possible, because they are assured plenty of water in dry weather. All parts of the Nation report success from field irrigation made possible by motor-driven pumps. Soil heating cable makes earlier growth of plants possible and off-season production.

Farm Shop. Breakdowns of farm machinery in emergencies no longer threaten disaster. Electric farm workshops enable farmers to make quick repairs.

Lights. Electricity provides good lighting for all farm tasks, as well as brooder lamps for young animals, and night lights and ultra-violet lamps for poultry.

Motor Power

A 5 to 7½ horsepower electric motor, single phase, connected to specially-built small equipment will do most crop-processing tasks formerly requiring from 20 to 40 belt horsepower. The electric motor will do the job less quickly, but requires less attention, and frees labor for other income producing tasks. It eliminates the need for silo filling rings and similar cooperative labor exchange methods.

One electric motor, made portable by placing on a home-built cart, can chop, dry and hoist hay, elevate corn and grain, bale hay, shell corn, grind feed, cut ensilage and do many other tasks. No large crews and no large investments in heavy machinery are required.

Specially - built small equipment

Typical Electrical Farm Equipment and Power It Uses

EQUIPMENT	KWH CONSUMPTION	EQUIPMENT	KWH CONSUMPTION
Barn Ventilator	2½ per cow per month (variable)	Incubator	1 per 25 eggs set
Bottle Washer	½ per 1,000 bottles	Irrigation (surface)	3 to raise an acre-foot of water 1 foot
Brooder	½ to 3 per chick raised	Milking Machine (portable)	1½ per cow per month
Churn	1½ per 100 lbs. of butter	Milking Machine (pipe line)	2½ per cow per month
Clipper (for horse or cow)	½ per hour	Milk Cooler	30 per 10 gals. milk daily, per month
Concrete Mixer	½ per cubic yd. of concrete	Paint Sprayer	1½ per 1,000 sq. feet
Corn Husker-Shredder	30 per 100 bu. of corn husked	Poultry House Lighting	6 per 100 birds per mo.
Cream Separator	½ per 1,000 lbs. of milk	Poultry Water Warmer	1 per day
Dairy Water Heater	1 per 5 gallons of hot water (145°F)	Sheep Shearer	2 to shear 100 sheep
Ensilage Cutter	1 per ton	Straw Cutter	2 per ton
Electric Fence	7 per month	Threshing Machine	1 per 8 bu. of grain
Fly Screen or Trap	5 per month	Tool Grinder	½ per hour of use
Grain Elevator	4 per 1,000 bu.	Ultraviolet Lights for Poultry	7 per 100 hens per mo.
Grain Grinder	½ per 100 bu.	Utility Motor, Small	½ per hour of use
Grain, Seed Cleaner and Grader	1 per 100 bu.	Utility Motor, 3 and 5 hp	1 per horsepower per hour of use
Green Feed Cutter and Root Shredder	2 per ton	Water Pump (deep well)	1½ per 1,000 gallons
Hay Baler	2½ per ton	Water Pump (shallow well)	1 per 1,000 gallons
Hay Hoist	½ per ton	Wood Saw	2 per cord of wood
Hotbed	1 per sq. yd. per day		

adapted for motor use is now available or is being developed. This equipment has relatively small capacity per hour but requires little labor when semi-automatic operation is planned and provided.

Electric motors operate almost as efficiently on partial loads as they do on full loads, so can be used economi-

cally when only part of their power output is required, in contrast with other types of power which must operate at full load for efficient fuel consumption. A motor has the advantage also, of being able to increase its power output from three to five times its rated capacity to take care of peak loads of a few seconds duration.

Farmers educated to grinding 100 bushels of ear corn per hour, cutting ten tons of silage per hour and similar high speed activities requiring big machines, tremendous power and large amounts of labor will be pleasantly surprised at the adaptability, reduced cost and labor when electric motors are fully utilized for farm power.

Kilowatts in an Apron



it safer. Good lighting is important, but it is only one of the many major services power makes possible in the farm home. Power also eliminates drudgery and cuts short hours spent on homemaking tasks.

Consider a typical farm kitchen. For about a dollar a month, depending on the size of the family, an electric powered pump makes water available at the turn of a faucet. And electricity provides hot water, too. Kilowatts make cooking a pleasure. An electric range or grill does away with the hot, wood-fired or coal oil stove.

Hot summer days no longer menace food. Modern, efficient electric refrigerators pay their own way by reason of the

food they save, and the economical purchases they make possible. Home freezers that permit fresh fruit and vegetables all year 'round need only be plugged in to a convenient wall outlet. Electricity means cold for preservation, as well as heat for cooking.

Washdays are no longer to be dreaded when farm wives have modern electric machines that quickly and easily clean work-soiled clothes. Electric ironers reduce the number of hours spent in lifting and pushing a heavy sad iron.

The same electric pump and electric water heater that serves the kitchen makes modern, indoor, sanitary plumbing available. Bathtubs and showers become possible in farm homes. Automatic coal stokers or oil furnaces become possible with electricity.

Yes, electricity transforms the farm home. Bright lights and radio are only the beginning of the many conveniences it makes possible.

Typical Electrical Home Equipment and Power It Uses

EQUIPMENT	KWH CONSUMPTION
Clock	2 per month
Coffee Maker	5 per month
Dish Washer	2 1/2 per month
Fan (household)	2 per month
Fan (kitchen)	8 per month
Freezer	125 per month (per 20 cu.-ft. box)
Heater (glowing or radiant)	1 per hour of use
Heating Pad	1/2 per hour of use
House Heating (oil burner)	25 per month
Iron (hand)	5 per month
Ironing Machine	10 per month
Lighting	20 per month
Radio	8 per month
Range	100 per month
Refrigerator	25 to 30 per month (for 8 cu.-ft. box)
Roaster	40 per month
Sewing Machine	1/2 per month
Toaster	3 per month
Vacuum Cleaner	2 per month
Waffle Iron	2 per month
Washing Machine	3 per month
Water Heater	240 per month

When Electricity Comes to Your Neighborhood—

HIGHLINES that bring electricity to your farm also bring it to the schools, churches, meeting halls, stores and locker plants in your neighborhood. They make possible development of local rural industries so that more of the products you raise can be processed locally.

Local industrial development means jobs for members of your family, who do not intend to or are not able to farm, or who farm only part time, seeking work off the farm in slack seasons. Such development also often means lower prices for the manufactured goods you buy and higher prices for the raw materials you sell, because transportation costs and sometimes production costs can be reduced, or because you or someone in your neighborhood can add value to the product which your farm has produced.

Electricity is important in modern education. It provides students with better lights so that young eyes are not strained. It makes possible modern, sanitary plumbing in school houses. And it helps provide hot lunches for growing children — lunches that will help make them better pupils and better citizens. Teachers depend on electric power for sewing, cooking and shop classes. They use motion pictures, slide films and radio in their classroom work. No wonder rural teachers eagerly seek electric power for their schools, and that teachers are attracted to those schools which are equipped with the modern conveniences that electric power can bring.

Community canning centers and repair shops are easy to organize when a neighborhood enjoys the advantages of

electricity. Working together, folks are able to employ to the fullest, high speed, effective modern tools for this ideal type of community enterprise.

Community locker plants, too, become possible with the coming of electricity. There are many indications that home freezers will come into common use — but locker

plant facilities will be needed for butchering, preparing, blanching and cooling foods which may later be stored in home boxes. Living on the farm becomes richer, fuller and healthier with an all-year supply of fruits, vegetables and meats as your family needs them.

Power resources spell new life to your rural community.

Tips on Farmstead Wiring

PLAN your farmstead wiring with foresight. Lay it out in consultation with your co-op electrification adviser, your county agent, or a reputable and experienced contractor.

Remember, electricity is a farm money maker and sooner or later you will want to use it more extensively. You will be adding new equipment both on your farm and in your home, that places added loads on your wiring system.

It pays to allow for these expected increases when you install your wiring. Use heavy enough wire, have enough

outlets and enough circuits to permit you to make full use of electricity.

It is not necessary to do a complete wiring job at the outset. However, it is wise to plan for all future needs. Get a wiring job done which will permit you to make future extensions at the lowest price and with the least amount of labor.

Don't risk life and property by taking chances on your wiring job. Before using your wiring, have it inspected and approved for safety. It is wise, whenever possible, to have your equipment inspected, too, as you install it.

How much do you pay for your electric service?

AS YOU USE MORE ELECTRICITY, you will, of course, pay a larger total electric bill. However, you will find that the more electricity you use, the less you pay for each unit of electricity (kilowatt-hour) which you buy. In other words, electricity is cheaper when you buy it in large quantities.

Study the list of uses for electricity on the inside pages, and notice the amount of power which each piece of equipment uses. Then by referring to your co-op rate, which is printed on your monthly bill, you can figure out how much

it costs you to operate each piece of equipment. Then figure up the operating cost of additional appliances and equipment you would like to buy. You will find that by adding more equipment you will be buying electricity at a substantially lower rate per kilowatt-hour.

Furthermore, as you use more electricity, you will find that it is making money for you, that it is not merely a convenience or comfort but more and more of a help to your farming and homemaking.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



